business men working on their own account, of whom 192 were engaged in finance and 149 in the textile trade.[1] On the contrary, in Eastern Europe the large majority of the Jews were inn-keepers, petty traders, commercial agents, and artisans; short of capital and lacking in commercial training, they found it much more difficult to gain a footing in industry, big commerce, and banking.

The occupational distribution of the Jews during this period of incipient capitalism is shown by a comparison between the Western provinces of Prussia, where industrial development had already set in, and Posnania, which still continued in a backward condition. In 1834 there were 16,240 Jewish families in Posnania, and 13,131 in the rest of Prussia. Of every 1000 Jews, there were—

	In Posnania.	In the Best of Prusgia.
In professions (doctors, teachers, etc.)	30	43
Living on private means	10	41
Bankers, big merchants, manufacturers	6	45
Retailers, commercial agents, persons engaged in the sale of spirituous liquors or the providing of board and lodgings	348	493
Pedlars	79	106
Artisans	237	100
In agriculture (though not exclusively)	4	4
Casual labour and domestic servants	73	103
In other or unspecified occupations	213	65

The three outstanding features of this table are: the small

number of professional men, rentiers, and big business men among the Jews in Posnania (46 j>er thousand as against 129 in the rest of Prussia); the large number of artisans (tailors, furriers, glass-cutters, button-makers, hatters, etc.), as in that former province of Poland, the Jews had been much less hampered by guilds in the practice of handicrafts than in other parts of Prussia; and the great number of non-descripts classed as "in other or unspecified occupations",

[1] See Unna, *Statistik der Frankfurter Juden Us 1866* (Frankfurt, 1931).